

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845. HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879. 日一十月九年卯己

Vol. XXXV. No. 5086. 號五廿月十年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

日一十月九年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBYN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZKE & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KNEEL & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.
WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
—HONGKONG,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
—SHANGHAI,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
—LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4½ " "
" 12 " " 5½ " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

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" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL (Certified 150° FIRE TEST).

The New STUDENTS' READING LAMPS for Nonpareil Kerosene, (are perfectly Safe and give a Light equal to, but more mellow than Gas).

AMERICAN FLOOR OIL-CLOTH in New Patterns.

LIGNUM, the New Floor-Cloth for Halls and surrounding Billiard Tables.

Royal IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

COLT'S POCKET DERINGER PISTOLS.

AMERICAN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

PERAMBULATORS. RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS.

BRIDLES. GARDENING TOOLS.

HORSE CLIPPERS. OUMSHAW TEA.

TODDY KETTLES. RUG STRAPS.

LAWN TENNIS SETS. PAINT BOXES.

PENKNIVES. RAZORS. SCISSORS.

SPONGES. PLAYING CARDS. PERFUMERY.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES. New MEERSCHAUMS.

Well-Seasoned MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

UNDERSHIRTS and ASSORTED HOSIERY.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

New SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, &c.

WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS.

GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

Fresh HAMS and CHEESE. New HATS.

COIR DOOR MATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HAVE Received per FRENCH and ENGLISH MAILS, GLENEAGLES, &c., Their

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON; comprising:—

Crewel CLOTHS, Crewel SILKS, Fancy WOOL WORK, SHETLAND, Single

and Double BERLIN, and Fingering WOOLS.

Commenced Work in CUSHIONS, Fender STOOLS, Chair BACKS,

SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS, &c., &c.

The Latest NOVELTIES in French Flowers and Feathers.

Millinery SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS of every Shade and Width.

Muslin and Lisse PLAININGS.

Torches LACE, Bretonne LACE, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Cambric Hemm'd stitched HANDKERCHIEFS.

Paris KID GLOVES in 2, 4 and 6 Buttons in White, Light Evening

Shades, and Dark Shades.

By the Single Pair or in Tins.

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the

Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to

the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-

served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-

ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the

Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately

added an "Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former

Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—460

Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Or-

diary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24½ Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Capt. TALBOT, shortly due,

will have immediate despatch

for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 23, 1879.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship

"NAMO,"

Capt. WESTON, will be de-

spatched for the above Ports

on SUNDAY, the 26th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 21, 1879.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship

"ALBANY,"

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship

"BENGLOE,"

shortly expected, will have

quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

"ORESTES,"

Capt. J. K. WEBSTER, will

be despatched on or about

the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through

rates for all Australasian and New

Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Company's Steamship

"OCEAN,"

H. WEBBER, Commander,

will be despatched as above

on THURSDAY, the 30th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, October 17, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON,"

Capt. J. WILSON, will be

despatched on or about the

7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 21, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship

"EMERALD ISLE,"

STAPLES, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

ANON, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 25, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 41 German Bark

"HANS,"

LE MOUL, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 25, 1879.

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.**Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 80
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1875.Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right
the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VI-
SITING OR RESIDING IN HOT
CLIMATES.—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential
Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which re-
animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large
number of Testimonials from all parts of the
World, freely offered from private persons;
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men
who are well known, speak of its marvellous
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-
GERY.DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GRAFTON ST., LONDON,
ENGLAND.(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)
Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-
sponds to requests Medicine Vendors and the
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,
against Falsehood and Fraud.A BASE FRAUD is being per-
petrated by the Advertisement
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the
Newspaper Press of India and the
Colonies, the nature of which may
be guessed from the fact that the
originators of these Advertisements
DO NOT, AND DARE NOT
insert them in the Papers Publish-
ed in the United Kingdom, neither
may the Spurious Article, sought
to be foisted upon the Public
abroad, BE SOLD in the British
Isles.PHOSPHODYNE was discovered and so
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S
Testimonials, the dates of which have been
fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been
basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine
"Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and
Surname, with Address, as above; also the Re-
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"
to copy which is Felony.Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's
Phosphodyne in India and China—
TRACER & Co., Bombay; Byonilla, and Poona;
SOUTHERN DISPENSARY & Co., and BATHGATE and
Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA
& Co., Bangalore; RAMSAY DISPENSARY, No.
215, Dalhousie Street; E. GRISON Co., Lahore;
J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai; Ohlha; Hong
Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong; and all the
Leading Merchants in India and China.Copies of Dr. Lalor's Prospectus, "The
Cause of Life and Causes of Death," on the
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

Intimations.

PROFIT AND ENTERPRISE—WHAT
TO BUY OR AVOID.An established Manufacturer of all kinds
of best MINERAL WATERS and
Cordials, having 20 years' practical expe-
rience, offers advice to firms now engaged or
intending to embark in this lucrative busi-
ness as to the correct Plant, Machinery,
Sound modern Patents, Stock, Chemicals
and Recipes, to ensure economy and obtain
utmost profit with superior quality; thus
preventing the serious and expensive
blunders caused by misleading advertise-
ments. Fee 2 Guinea.—Address Mr. H.
W. CARTER, Spring Hill House, Bris-
tol, ENGLAND. [2nov79]

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAR MADE STRONG,
BYNEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.
Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.
Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong. 4jan79 1w 1f**FREDERIC ALGAR;**
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.**PRICE \$6.**
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan,A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FE-
KING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.8vo. pp. 618. With 25 MAPS and PLANS,
by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, P.R.S.LONDON: N. TAYLOR & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the Climate and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these particu-
lars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS; a record of the most notable
PIRACIES; ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and Criminal TRIALS. ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 400 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, with a copious INDEX
at the end, of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE SAFEST MILD
APERTIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.**DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.**
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80**JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,**
ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET, E.C., HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.PUMPS for DRAINAGE.
PUMPS for IRRIGATION.
PUMPS for RECLAMATION.
PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.
PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.
PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.
PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.
PUMPS for MINES.
PUMPS for CONTRACTORS.
PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.
PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

8mr79 1w 52t 1f

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,*Lea & Perrins*
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."**OAKLEY'S**
WELLINGTON-KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUTY-
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3d. EACH; AND TINS,
5s., 1l., 2l. 6s. AND 4l. EACH.**OAKLEY'S**
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PATENT-FRIGION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON-KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.**OAKLEY'S**
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH.**OAKLEY'S**
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 10 LBS. BOXES.**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CARBET, GLASS PAPER,
WELLINGTON-KNIFE POLISH, &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

THE CHINESE MAIL.TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Peking, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
200 agents have been appointed at each.

HONGKONG, February 23, 1874.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS; YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET
POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA,
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.**J. & E. ATKINSON,**
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."
31may79 2**Mr. Andrew Wind,**
News Agent, &c.
138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the Chinese Mail,
Overland-China Mail, and China Review.

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,
and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,
which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.In exterminating Beetles the success of
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one
need be troubled by these pests. It is
perfectly clean in application.
Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious,
and fail in giving satisfaction.
Sold by all Chemists in small bottles
1/- & 2/6 each.**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,
Nov. 28th, 1876.
Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worms brought me during the last few
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards
long. I dare not be without the remedy.
—Yours respectfully,
M. A. WALKER.Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraudu-
lent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy
have been sold, I hereby request anyone
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-
municate with me; on conviction of the
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4oc79 1w 31mch80

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Hlang, Hlang, Jockey Club, and other
perumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for
the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
96, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.
31my79 1w 52t**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.****DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, &c.CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-
rrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's Chlorodyne was administered,
the patient recovered.Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

Van79 1w 29t 9:30

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuation of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
are made to present a resumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.The China Review for July and August,
1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learn-
ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty
page, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-
dress China Review, Hongkong.—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.).Trübner's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as in
some respects a continuation of Notes and
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Dr. Legge's Shing, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese poet-statesman, by Mr. O. Brown,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this journal may evoke a similar
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-
cessor in the field, and that the China Review
may receive the support necessary to insure
its continuance. The publication is intend-
ed to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum, delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chan Aye, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the guarantors and securities
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan,—
from Australia, California, Singapore,
Peking, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese,—consider themselves
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000
copies. The advantages offered to adver-
tisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. On the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest
while on the other deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
Local, Shipping, and Commercial
news and advertisements.Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent toGEO. MURRAY HAIN,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Van79 1w 29t 9:30

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24, 1879. cc31

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

TENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 13th October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, 20th October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Underwritten to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th July, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, October 1, 1879. no6

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a **DIVIDEND** to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions. By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 66 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.60.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Volume Eighth of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Translations from the Li-li, or General Code of Laws.
New Cantonese Words.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Ballads of the Shih-king.
Newspapers at Canton.
Korean Pronunciation of Chinese.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Worship of the Emperor's Tablet.
Snake Bites.
A Terra-cotta Vase with supposed Chinese Inscription discovered by Dr. Schlegemann, at Hissarlik (with illustrations).

Optical Consumption in China.
Official Usurps.
Heraldic and other Designations.
Coins of the Ming.
A Porcelain "Cohn" (with woodcut).

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, September 26, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILORS' HOME, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Intimations.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

LE Gouvernement de la Cochinchine mettra en adjudication le 3 Novembre prochain un SERVICE MENSUEL de DIRECT PAR BATEAU à VAPEUR entre Saigon, le Tonquin, et Poulo-Condor. Le cahier des charges peut être consulté à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France.

Hongkong, le 9 Octobre, 1879.
Le Chancelier p.i.,
J. LE GLAY.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

THE Government of Cochinchina invite TENDERS for a DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE by STEAMER between Saigon, Tonquin, and Poulo-Condor; Tenders to be opened on the 3rd November next.

Full Particulars may be seen at the French Consulate.
J. LE GLAY,
Acting Chancelier.
Hongkong, October 9, 1879. cc26

NOTICE.

A RESIDENCE Wanted by the 31st Instant. The CANINE ROAD or that NEIGHBOURHOOD preferred.

Apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Underwritten have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwritten in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHON AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwritten has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK ON, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

For Sale.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail Office."

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY in the CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or THE FUNDAMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

To-days Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY," BLANCO, Master, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, October 25, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE!

THE Underwritten will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 28th October, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

5 bales BLANKETS, assorted colors,
3 cases Aniline Dyes in Tins,
1 case Cotton Towels.

15 casks Golden Gate Flour,
5 tin-lined Cases York Hams,
25 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky.

Champagne, Assorted Liqueurs, Chartreuse, Claret, Brandy, etc., etc.,
100 boxes Stearine Candles,
200 boxes each 28-lbs. Yellow Soap.

2 cases Windsor Toilet Soap,
All Wool Fancy Flannel, Rep, Blue Navy Serge, Wool Mitts, Wool Scarves, Merino Undershirts, Tweeds, Doekings, Meltons, Railway Rugs, etc., etc.

2 cases Gilt Buttons, assorted sizes,
15 cases American Clocks,
35 Lefauchaux Revolvers and Cartridges.

10 cases Tumblers,
6 cases Liqueur Glasses,
3 cases Sewing Cotton.

150 Ahambra Quilts,
3 cases Envelopes, assorted sizes,
Morton's Oilman's Stores.

12 coils 9 and 12 Thread Seizing Stuff,
15 coils Russian Rope, 3 stranded,
Hubbuck's Paints, assorted; and Turpentine.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1879. cc28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwritten has received instructions from the Hon'ble C. B. FLUNKET, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 30th October, 1879, at 2 p.m. (owing to change of residence), at Fletcher's Buildings, No. 6, Queen's Road East,—

The whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—

English-made Walnut Blue Rep-covered Drawing-room Suite, English-made Walnut Centre Table and Davenport.

English-made Walnut Marble-top Cheffonier with Glass,
Conversation Couch, Ottoman, Vienna Rocking Chair.

Chimney Glasses, Engravings, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, and Ornaments.

Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, and Side Tables; Whatnots; Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets; Glass and Plated Ware.

Teakwood Bedstead, Wardrobe, and Chest of Drawers.

English-made Mahogany Lady's Double-winged Wardrobe with Plated Glass Doors.

English-made Mahogany Marble-top Washstand and Toilet Table with Glass, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Tuesday, the 28th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1879. cc30

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

H. UPMANN, German barque, Captain H. G. Weber.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

BERTHOVEN, German barque, Captain Hajo.—Melchers & Co.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, Capt. Gibbs.—Captain.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millman.—Vogel & Co.

ANVIL S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Wielor & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 24, Washi, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Haiphong Oct. 20, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Oct. 25, Douglas, British steamer, 864, M. Young, Foochow Oct. 22, Amoy 23, and Swatow 24, General.—DOUGLAS LAFFRAN & Co.

Oct. 15, Kuangchow, British steamer, 159, A. N. Lyle, Hoihow Oct. 23, General.—KWON ACHONG.

Oct. 25, Olympia, German steamer, 783, F. Nagel, Saigon Oct. 21, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Oct. 25, China, German steamer, 848, Ackermann, Shanghai Oct. 22, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 24, H.M.S. Frolic, for Singapore.
25, Glenasmole, for London, &c.
25, Pelion, for Tientsin.

25, Theta, for Tientsin.
25, Zeta, for Tientsin.
25, Zeta, for Tientsin.

25, Ancona, for Europe, &c.

CLEARED.

Conquest, for Hoihow.
Namco, for Coast Ports.
Narcissa, for Whampoa.
Butana, for Manila.
Orizaba, for Saigon.
Yokohama, for Swatow.
Kim Young Tye, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Young and family, Mr. and Mrs. Coughtrie and family, Miss Rogers, Mr. Choy Sea Soon, and Capt. Richardson.
Per Washi, from Haiphong, 5 Chinese.
Per Kuangchow, from Hoihow, 30 Chinese.
Per China, from Shanghai, 60 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ancona, from Yokohama for Venice, Messrs P. Molinon, W. J. Cruickshank, and W. M. Strachan. From Hongkong: for Southamton, Surg. Genl. Gilborne, and Mrs. Gilborne, Miss Purohane, Messrs Tomkins, W. Rix, and H. Childs; for Brindisi, Mr. J. Somerville; for Singapore, Mr. Clarke.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Washi reports: Strong monsoon and heavy head sea throughout. At 7 p.m. on the 23rd, while passing St. John's Island, observed a rocket go up, steamed in the direction of it, and found the American steamer Hainan at anchor with her main shaft broken, offered assistance, but was not accepted, the captain only wanting a letter carried to his agents—Messrs Russell & Co. Took said letter on board and proceeded, steamer detained about 4 hours attending to Hainan.

The British steamer Douglas reports: Left Foochow on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., towing British barque Sir Lancelot down river outside buoy, where let her go and proceeded on towards Amoy, arriving there next morning. Had fresh N.E. and E.N.E. winds during the passage. Left Amoy on 23rd, Swatow on 24th, and had fresh N.E. and E.N.E. winds and cloudy weather all the way up to arrival in port. In Foochow: barque White Adder, in Amoy: S. S. Caribbrooke, and R. C. Ling Feng. In Swatow: S. S. Atholl, and R. C. Pe-tao. S. S. Foochow bound North leaving Swatow at same time as Douglas.

The German steamer Olympia reports: Experienced strong N.E. monsoon with high sea. Passed steamship Oceanic on the 24th Oct. steering S.S.W.

The German steamer China reports: Left Shanghai on the 22nd inst. at 4 a.m., arrived at Hongkong on the 25th at 5 p.m., had fine weather and moderate N.E. wind all the passage. On the 24th at 10 a.m., passed a P. M. S. S. (70. & O.) at Pyramid Point.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—
Per Yottung, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

For NEW YORK.—
Per barque J. A. Borland, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—
Per Alby, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—
Per Ocean, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th inst., instead of as previously notified. (12 cent rates.)

For BANGKOK.—
Per Dale, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 31st inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Yangtsi will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—
The Australian Contract Packet Brisbane, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne. 24 cent rates of Postage.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30 p.m. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, Oct. 20, 1879. no8

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

Daylight.—Namco leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month. —Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

St. PETER'S SPANISH CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor R. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Blue Building, Praya East.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, at its Head Office, Hongkong.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 28:—
Daylight.—Alby leaves for Amoy, &c. Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

THURSDAY, October 30:—
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Fletcher's Buildings, No. 6, Queen's Road East.

4 p.m.—Ocean leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.

SATURDAY, November 1:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

M. B. S. Sumida Maru leaves.

MONDAY, November 3:—
2 p.m.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, &c.

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the correspondence is forwarded (as it certainly ought to be) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the success gained by Mr. Hennessey will not be very great, and the reputation thus gained cannot be that after which he professes to strive. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Governor will withdraw from the false position which he has assumed in this matter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next **FRANCE** MAIL may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 29th inst., per M. M. steamer *Djemnah*.

The next **INDIAN** MAIL may be expected here on or about the 1st prox., per the Calcutta steamer *Venice*.

We learn from the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamship *Venice* left Singapore for this port to-day, the 25th inst.

The steamship *Raimon*, Captain Connor, is reported as having broken her main shaft in St. John's Bay about 80 or 90 miles from this port. The steam-tug *Fame* has been despatched to her assistance, and she is expected here on Monday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by the Hon. P. E. Rye and Dr. Elliot, paid a visit this afternoon to the new Chinese gunboats, by invitation of Mr. J. H. Hart, Commissioner of Customs, Canton, prior to their departure for Tientsin.

A SHOOTING match came off this afternoon between the Police and the Sergeants of the 27th Inniskillings. The distances were 200, 400, and 600 yards with eight rifles in each team, and seven rounds per man at each distance, any position. A strong but steady wind blew right across the range, but as the atmosphere was clear and cool the weather on the whole was not unfavorable to good shooting. The shooting throughout was good and the match was well contested. The two highest scores on the respective sides were those of Inspector Cameron for the Police with 75 out of a possible 84, and Col. Sergeant Page for the 27th with 70. At the 200 yards range the Police led by two points, at the 400 yds. the Military by one, while at the 600 yds. the Police again recovered ground and won by three points; the total scores being—Police, 476; the 27th, 473. So good was the scoring at the 600 yds. that it was found necessary to whitewash the targets at frequent intervals. We append the full score—

INNISKILLINGS.			
	300 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Sergt. Crapnell,	20	17	16
Cor. Sergt. Page,	25	23	22
Sergt. Mead,	23	23	12
G. M. Sergt. Mann,	24	23	16
Sergt. Noble,	25	20	19
M. J. Inst. Barnes,	25	24	20
Sergt. J. Hassard,	21	21	13
Sergt. Johnston,	23	23	16
493			
POLICE.			
Whitehead,	26	21	16
Orley,	23	22	15
Toomey,	27	23	22
Fleming,	21	19	16
McClennan,	20	24	19
Grant,	23	16	12
Quiney,	22	21	13
Cameron,	25	25	24
496			

We have received the following in due solemn form from Shanghai:—

"At Shanghai, on the 20th October, 1879, the *Morning Advertiser*, started to Death. Aged only Thirty-five days."

The epitaph might be:—
"If so soon I'm to be done for,
What on earth was I begun for?"

Postal arrangements in Japan, says the *N. O. Daily News*, "appear just now to be undergoing some rather striking changes. A private letter says that Mr. J. W. Clarke, the Postmaster at Nagasaki, goes Home in January next, leaving the control of the Post-office at that port in Japanese hands; while Mr. Percy S. Symes, Postmaster at Kobe, will leave the office at that port also in Japanese hands, and proceed to Yokohama. What change, if any, is to take place at the last-named port, we have not heard."

The *Amoy Gazette* of 22nd states that the British steamer *Glencoe*, Capt. Gulland, left on that morning for Singapore and New York with a general cargo. She took also 448 Chinese passengers for Singapore.

A CALCUTTA paper notices the arrest of a notorious coiner James Francis, who for several months past carried on his nefarious trade almost in the heart of Calcutta. He is about 65 years of age, miserable to look at, and is a native of Madras. He was one year ago convicted in England for a similar offence, and was transported to Australia for a period of ten years. At the expiration of his term, he took employment as groom and came down to Calcutta a little over six months ago.

The Muscovite correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes, 19th September:—

"No one here is more interested in watching the progress of events in Kabul than the great Mahomed Sharaf Khan, the exiled brother of the late Amir. He must rejoice secretly over the fulfilment of all his prophecies, though he declares that his glory as departed from him since the treacherous laughter of our countrymen in a land in which they were guests. He holds Yakub responsible for it, directly or indirectly, and two months ago he deplored our folly in trusting so small a force in the heart of a country like Afghanistan, declaring that

even if Yakub kept faith with us, his enemies would surely compass the murder of our Embassy in order to ruin Yakub. He cannot understand our putting faith in the promises of an Afghan, seeing that it costs him nothing to tell a lie, which he regards indeed as one of his legitimate weapons of defence. If words and promises content us, why should he not lavish them since they cost neither money nor blood? It is most amusing and interesting to hear his opinions of our manners and customs, of which he has been a keen observer for so many years, and some of which are utterly incomprehensible to him. For instance, he could not understand our apparent heartlessness in dancing away merrily at a ball three days after the tidings of the massacre of our countrymen in Kabul reached us; and he probably regarded the earthquake and storm of that evening as an indication of the wrath of heaven at our cynical indifference to the fate of our brethren.

Habon & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 18th October:—
Arrivals during the week.—Oct. 12th, Europe, from Shanghai. 15th, Glenartney, from London. 15th, Namos, from Hongkong. 16th, Haeting, from Shanghai. 17th, Glenartney, from London. 17th, Korsor, from Hongkong.

Departures during the week.—Oct. 12th, Kwang Tung, for Hongkong. 16th, Europe, for Shanghai. 17th, Lapwing, for Cruise. 17th, Mikado, for Colonies. 17th, Namos, for Hongkong.

Shipping in port.—Sir Lancelot, for London; White Adder, for London; Iris, for Fremantle; Wandering Minstrel, for Melbourne; Glenartney, for London; Haeting, for Shanghai; Glenartney, for London; Korsor, for Newchwang.

CRICKET MATCH THIS AFTERNOON.

ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE v. THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Triple Alliance succeeded in effecting the overthrow of the Club to-day. Forbes batted well until bowled by Travers by an extraordinary shot; he was well supported by Dunman, Taylor, Darby and Mr. Byles, whose score attained unseemly dimensions. Greer and Friend were in fine form, but the "Young Un" (who we were glad to see making runs again) and Wodehouse at a critical part of the game came to the front and placed the result beyond doubt. The Club much missed one distinguished bat whose services might have given a different issue to the game.

The following is the score:—

THE CRICKET CLUB.			
W. Dunman, c. Bridges b. Hynes	19		
H. H. Taylor hit wicket b. Greer	11		
S. Hughes b. Hynes	7		
W. H. F. Darby, c. Young b. Mugliston	13		
S. M. Munro, c. Clarke b. Mugliston	9		
H. de C. Forbes, b. A. K. Travers	34		
A. P. M'Ewen b. Greer	7		
H. A. Ritchie, b. A. K. Travers	5		
W. F. Inglis, c. Mugliston b. Hynes	0		
E. G. Moberley, hit wicket b. Hynes	3		
J. B. Anton b. Greer	8		
W. De Russett, not out	2		
Byes 16, leg byes 1	19		
137			
UNITED SERVICES.			
W. Hynes, c. Darby b. Dunman	0		
J. H. Greer, 74th c. De Russett b. Moberley	45		
L. B. Friend, R.E. c. De Russett b. Moberley	33		
N. Clarke, O.S.D., b. Inglis	0		
Dr. Mugliston, R.N. c. Moberley b. Inglis	5		
A. K. Travers, c. Moberley	31		
H. E. Wodehouse, c. Munro b. Dunman	13		
Dr. Bridges, A.M.D., c. Moberley b. Dunman	7		
J. J. Purdon, 27th not out	5		
J. A. L. Coker, R.A., not out	4		
Thomas, R.N., did not bat	—		
L. Young, 27th, did not bat	—		
Byes 4, leg byes 5, wides 2	11		
164			

CORRESPONDENCE.

"TRUTH" AND "GIBRALTAR."

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Oct. 25.

SIR,—I have perused with much amusement a letter, inserted in the *China Mail* of the 22nd inst., over the signature of "Gibraltar"—not "Truth," who, it appears has collapsed. Believing "Gibraltar" to be the defender of "Truth" by the tenor of his writing, I would recommend him to follow the good intention by writing his letters in the Spanish language so that the Spanish Government may be acquainted with his wishes and gratify the desire of his philanthropic heart. However, if "Gibraltar" turns out to be "Truth" himself, under the disguise of another name, I withdraw my advice, as I look upon him merely as a man who was ably floored by Mr. Aragon in last August, and now rises to free himself of the mud he fell into.

"Gibraltar" says that the Philippines are a nest of hornets, sharks, priests, police, and fiddlers (Heaven save the mark); what nation does Gibraltar think the model? Is it the most free? Is it the most industrious? Is it the most rich? Is it the most strong, paternal and licentious? Will Gibraltar be pleased to make his selection and let me know the result? There are the United States, England, China, Russia, Andorra and St. Marino and lastly Turkey? Will not Gibraltar find a nest of hornets, sharks, priests, police and fiddlers in any of these nations? I will remind him of the old rusty proverb that there are bad sheep, &c.

I am afraid I am wasting my time in contesting Truth and Gibraltar's effusions. Though I am perfectly satisfied of their intention and charity towards us, I do not refrain from wishing them joy and prosperity.

OPINION.

THE INNKEEPERS' PROTEST.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 24th Oct. 1879.

SIR,—The decision of the Hon. Mr. Plunket at the Police Court yesterday, in the case of Klampermyer, charged with illegal traffic in spirituous liquors, leaves the licensed innkeepers in this Colony no alternative but to enter a public protest against

what has become a serious infringement of our rights, and to demand from the Government some practical and effective protection from this coffee saloon nuisance.

We wish to speak with all respect of Mr. Plunket's decision, although it appears to us that it was not in accordance with the evidence adduced; but in asking protection from the authorities we venture to hope that in future the efforts of the police will, so far as is prescribed by law and custom, receive the support of the magistrates and justices.

It should be remembered that the innkeepers pay the large sum of \$300 per annum for a license, (the smallest public-house, and the largest hotel in Hongkong paying exactly the same sum, an arrangement so manifestly unfair that we hope His Excellency the Governor will shortly see his way to amend the Ordinance in our favour), we are besides fenced in with restrictions as to hours of closing, &c., which are very detrimental to our respective business interests.

We are compelled to close our houses at 11 o'clock under severe penalties, whereas it is a matter of notoriety that most of the so-called coffee saloons have been keeping open house all hours of the night; singing, playing the piano, and other amusements being indulged in regularly, and drunken men have frequently been seen leaving these places. It is also perfectly well known that the coffee saloon is often a den of prostitution, and on referring to the Registrar-General's department we find that several of the inmates of these houses are registered as licensed prostitutes. In most of these places several women, Portuguese or half-breeds, have been used as decoys to attract men there; and it is, and has been a matter of astonishment to many persons in this colony, that Ordinance 10 of 1867 should have been allowed to lie a dead letter in these cases.

We would also protest against the illicit sale of wines and spirits in the European brothels in Gage-street and elsewhere. This infringement of the law is perfectly well known to the Police, but they appear to have received orders not to interfere. The practice of selling single bottles of wines and spirits is quite common in many ship-chandlers and compositors' stores on the Praya, and in nearly all these cases the law is evaded with impunity, and consequently legitimate and legal traders lose their custom through the apathy of the public authorities.

It is difficult enough in these hard times for publicans to earn a livelihood with so much legitimate competition without having to contend against the various forms of illicit and illegal trading now so rampant in the colony, to which we have alluded above. As we pay a heavy license we are surely entitled to some protection from the Government, and we respectfully suggest that the matters touched upon in this letter, be at once investigated by competent officials, and if our statements are found to be correct, we may fairly claim immediate redress for our grievances.

Thanking you beforehand for inserting this protest, we are, Sir, your obedient servants.

THE INNKEEPERS OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Saturday, Oct. 25.

KIDNAPING A BOY.

Hung Akau, 46, a coolie, was charged on remand, with feloniously taking away from this Colony for purpose of emigration, one Heik An, and also with stealing a jacket and one pair of trousers from the said Shek An, on the 30th July.

Complainant stated that he arrived in the Colony on the 16th July last, to seek employment. On his arrival he went to St. Francis Street to visit a cousin, Shek Amal. Defendant took him to Kwong Hol and got employment for him as a farm labourer at 6,000 cash a month. Complainant was afterwards informed that he had been sold by defendant to the master with whom he was then employed; and on the 16th October he ran away from his employment, leaving behind him all his clothes except what he was then wearing. On arriving in Hongkong on the 19th inst., he again went to his relative's in St. Francis Street. While taking his breakfast defendant's wife stripped him of an old patched black cotton jacket and a pair of oldish red silk trousers, giving him the jacket and short trousers he was now wearing. On the return of his classmates he told them what had happened, and they recommended him to make a report to the police.

Defendant stated that complainant had left his home because he had stolen a calf from his father and he was afraid his father would kill him. He took complainant to his sister's house at Kwong Hol, and he engaged to serve there as a farm labourer for the remainder of the year for \$11. Defendant was to receive \$5.50 for his trouble and expenses.

Chan Ahn-ke, wife of an accountant in a shop at Shanghai, spoke to defendant's character. She lived next door to him at Wanchai and knew him to be a good man. Shek Amal, a chair coolie living in St. Francis Street, said complainant was his cousin. He recollected him coming to Hongkong some time in July last seeking employment. Complainant then admitted having run away from his home as he was a confirmed gambler and he was afraid his father would kill him.

His Worship remarked that he looked more like a hard-working lad than a gambler.

The case was remanded till Monday next.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Li Aun, 20, a shopman, was charged with being in possession of prepared opium without a license at a house in Wanchai on the 25th inst.

Sergeant Perry proved the execution by him, as an excise officer, of a search warrant on a house at the back of Wong Nei Chung in a place called "Morgan's Gardens." He pushed open the door breaking the wooden bolts inside, and heard the noise of people on the roof. On going upstairs he found the top room unoccupied. The defendant and another man jumped down from the roof of the house. Prisoner came in and took down a jacket from a nail in the bedroom and put it on. He said he was not the master of the house. The master was a fat man and had run away. On the premises were found a brass pan with about three quarts of liquid opium in a state of preparation. It was boiling. There was also a quantity of utensils used in the preparation of opium.

His Worship considered this the most serious case of the kind that had been brought before him and remanded the case till Wednesday next to enable Sergeant Perry to produce further information on the subject.

Canton.

October 24.

Reverting to my note of the evening of the 21st of the result of the Triennial Examination to the first fifteen successful competitors, I now complete the report by the following lists of the 73 others who attained to the degree, the 5 whose superior merits were reserved for further relative estimate by the Chancellor, and of 14 more who were worthy of honorable mention under the designation of *Foo Pong*; thus shewing 88 as entitled to report to Peking for the degree, among whom the pre-eminence is accorded No. 1, as *Kai Yuen* and Nos. 2 to 5 as advanced *Kiu Jin*. First, the list of these 6; then the continuation of the list of the 21st, beginning with No. 16; and thirdly the list of the 14 accorded the *Foo Pong*.

My former comrade is a fortunate man, as in addition to his son, No. 67 on this list, he has a younger one far advanced as a student in the United States, being a member of one of the first classes sent there at the outset of the Educational Mission.

These have pre-eminence.

1. Outranks all as *Kai Yuen*, Chan Pak-too of Tungku, 22.
2. Kiu-jin advanced, Chan Hing-gui of Pwanyi, 31.
3. Kiu-jin advanced, Loo Leong-tauy of Namhoi, 27.
4. Kiu-jin advanced, Loo Yung-Ming of Shuntuk, 26.
5. Kiu-jin advanced, Kwong Laap-kee of Namhoi, 35.
16. Cheong Kee-chum of Tungku, 39.
17. Leong Seet-heuk of Shuntuk, 39.
18. Chow Kwok-leong of Shuntuk, 40.
19. Qui Tan of Namhoi district, 30.
20. Un Qui-tan.
21. Lee Yue-pang of Koyi, 38.
22. Lee Mun-foo of Shuntuk, 21.
23. Chun Shue-hong of Namhoi, 31.
24. Low Heung-wun of Samsuey, 36.
25. Chun Chee-yu of Namhoi, 22.
26. How Hing-cheung of Heungshan, 21.
27. Quok Nam-sow of Namhoi, 23.
28. Leong Hak of Namhoi, 23.
29. Cheong Kwong-hung of Shuntuk, 37.
30. Cheong Ping-hung of Shuntuk, 37.
31. Choo Wing-on of "Honquun," Canton city, 33.
32. Chun Wong-sing of Shuntuk, 62.
33. Fung Sun-cheung of Shuntuk, 39.
34. Fung Tsen-yu of Wyefoo, 38.
35. Poon Yue-ho of Namhoi, 25.
36. Lue Kam-hee of Hokshan, 31.
37. Lee Suey-sun of Sunhuy, 27.
38. Loo Ping-ki of Sunhuy, 28.
39. Mok Chun-mun of "Honquun," Canton city, 26.
40. Chang Poo-tin of Koyi, 21.
41. Cheng King-foo of Samsuey, 25.
42. Un Kar-low of Shuntuk, 59.
43. Look Nee-tong of Namhoi, 38.
44. Low Hok-sow of Pwanyi, 29.
45. Leong Hing-yue of Pwanyi, 30.
46. Chu Sow-hong of "Honquun," Canton city, 33.

- (Ra.) Lie Hong-kue of Heungshan, 29.
- Lum Hok-ling of Heungshan, 23.
- Lee Wei-sun of Pwanyi, 29.
- Poon Quok-lum of Namhoi district, 36.
- Chue Cook-hue of Mowming.
- Kwong Hing-cheung of Heungshan.
- Un Chue-kow of Shuntuk.
- Tsin Sze-ke.
- Ung Fung-keok.
- Ung Heung-sun of Shuntuk, 39.
- Ung Man-chang of Hokshan, 32.
- Cheung Ka-ming of Wyefoo, 32.
- Leong Sow-cheung of Wyefoo, 32.
- Cheng Hong-see of Heungshan.
- Hoo Hong-ue of Namhoi, 38.
- Hue Yung-kui of Pwanyi, 35.
- Chun Chu-low of Sunhuy, 19.
- Mar Ping-gun of Sunning, 40.
- Ow Yung of Shuntuk, 24.
- Leong Chue of Pwanyi, 46.
- Low Look-shun of Heungshan, 22.
- Ho Kun-to of Shuntuk, 22.
- Hue Sow-yue of Pwanyi, 31.
- Poon Poo-ming of Namhoi, 32.
- Loo Chuek-lum of Sunhuy, 35.
- Kwok Chak-keen of Pwanyi, 31.
- Yon Yuk-pang of Namhoi, 37.
- Hone Wun-cheung of Mowching, 35.
- Quok Peng-low of Namhoi, 18.
- Kwong Kue-kow of Shuntuk, 32.
- Sum Cheung-sow of Pwanyi, 27.
- On Heung-wie of Canton City, 36.
- Tung Wue-fun of Yingtuk, 26.
- Hung Quong-lum of Heungshan, 31.
- Cheung Pak-cheung of Pwanyi, 38.
- Hui Ying-yun of Pwanyi, 31.
- Lee Sie-keet of Heungshan, 31.
- Chun Eui of Namhoi, 67.
- Un Taam of Chungshing, 30.
- Mak Pui-hee of Namhoi, 40.
- Lee Nung-cheung of Pwanyi, 30.
- Loo Wun of Shuntuk, 30.

These accorded the *Foo Pong* designation, being the following 14 competitors, will be regarded with favor at the next examination, as approximating to eligibility to the degree of *Kiu-jin* at this one.

1. Fong Kai-wai of Fungku.
2. Lum Poo-sun of Namhoi.
3. Chue Yow-tat of Yingtuk.
4. Chun He-chun of Namhoi.
5. Chun Seem-tung of Tungku.
6. Low Hung-ming of Sunhuy.
7. Leong Chak-yun of Shuntuk.
8. Chear Ting-fong of Canton city.
9. Un Heen-yue of Shuntuk.
10. Leong Wun-keen of Shuntuk.
11. How Suey-chang of Heungshan.
12. Un Hee-kum of Samsuey.
13. Chen Chu-lum of Pwanyi.
14. Tung Sue-hung of Canton city.

The foregoing 88 only being entitled to report at Peking.

* Either Kechar or Manchow, being Emperor's retainers.

† Son of a well-known merchant, —Alen.

‡ Son of my former comrade.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

(Japan Gazette, Oct. 13.)

It is difficult to understand whether the attitude of China towards Japan, in reference to the recent action of the latter with regard to the formal annexation of Loo Choo, is threatening or otherwise, but rumours continue to arrive of a most unsatisfactory and unpleasant character. The settlement of the Russian question so far as the surrender of northern Kuldja is concerned, frees the military power of China to a great extent, and it is not at all unlikely that the restless ambition of Prince Kung and the famous Viceroy Li may be the means of creating embarrassments between China and Japan. The merits of the Loo Choo question have been discussed at length, and if Japan has, as it is asserted she has, acted in an arbitrary and unlawful manner towards the neighbouring power, it would still, especially when the many sound reasons supporting the Japanese Government are carefully

weighed, be most unjust for China to make the Loo Choo question a pretext for the war, towards which the rumours point as probable. Open war we do not expect, but the hostile attitude of armed China will have an effect upon Japan almost equally disastrous. It would be mere affectation to profess indifference to the probable influence upon foreign interests of a serious misunderstanding between these two countries. Our sympathies are naturally with Japan in this matter, and we trust the position is one capable of modification and final settlement by the two Governments, or that at least it is one in which the friendly mediation of some of the great powers may be of service.

RICE MILLS IN SINGAPORE.

(Pioneer's Auction Gazette.)

An inspection of the various rice mills at work in the town cannot be without interest. There are about thirteen large mills of this kind pounding and cleaning rice daily—many of them working at night as well as by day. In most cases the system employed is almost identical with that which the Chinese drive with the foot, and which has been in use in China from time immemorial. A few improvements have been introduced by engineers, but chiefly as to driving gear, and after a great many experiments, the Chinese seem to find the old fashioned stampers and stone lions are the best of all. Mr. John Fisher has taken out a patent of a most ingenious and effective kind. It is the only one of the sort at work, and it combines economy of space with quick despatch—mechanical contrivances being employed to effect what in the other works is mostly done by the hand. The prejudice of the Chinese against this innovation has been great, but the superiority of the machine is now acknowledged, as shown by the quantity of work which it does itself, and the demand there is for the use of the mill. It is driven by a fine 40 horse power engine, and when working full time can put out something little short of 100 tons of cleaned rice per day. Alongside of this work in Campong Malacca is one which deserves some notice, as the construction is most ingenious. It was long a puzzle for all the engineers of the place to drive two rows of stampers with one shaft, and that has been accomplished by Mr. J. M. Lyon in a manner the simplicity of which is the most striking feature in the machine. The rice mills on Havelock road are chiefly remarkable for their great extent. A new mill erected by Mr. Choo Alum, covers fully half an acre of land, and one opposite—belonging to the firm of Messrs. Lim Kong Wan & Co. is equally extensive. There is another work starting on the European system—namely the horizontal stone mill—the success of which, upon the old system, has yet to be proved. The work is being erected by Mr. J. M. Cazalas whose experience in rice cleaning machinery is considerable. The consumption of rice in Singapore, and the neighbourhood including Johore is about 2,500 piculs daily, and with the large mills there is a vast quantity of broken rice and dust all which becomes valuable as food for cattle.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* has devoted a long leader to the discussion of the Afghan question. It professes to be an answer to the comments of English newspapers that have criticised the policy of the Atrék expedition. The *St. Petersburg Journal* follows up the adroit suggestion which was thrown out by Russian diplomatists at the close of the Afghan campaign, namely, that the status quo ante recognised an "independent" Afghanistan. The word has evidently been given by the Russian press bureau to regard the Gundamak treaty as an evasion of the Anglo-Russian understanding. "Can Afghanistan be really regarded as an independent State, considering the conditions of peace which she has signed?" That is the fingerpost to the line which Russia means to take up in regard to our Afghan settlement. A reference to the official correspondence will show how utterly misleading is the view which Russia desires to be taken. It was never intended that Afghanistan should be regarded as an independent State. The very demands which Russia has made to our Government to keep the Ameer's subjects in order, apart from the language of our own Foreign Office, have conclusively shown that Afghanistan was to be to us pretty much the same as Bokhara to Russia. The simple truth is, that the press and officials at St. Petersburg are almost beside themselves with anger and vexation at our Afghan successes. Kaufmann's recall and the headstrong prosecution of the Atrék Expedition are not the only proofs of it. The death of General Lazareff and the disasters to that expedition add to the official irritation. The *St. Petersburg Government* were warned years ago that they would find the Turcoman country another Caucasus, and experience has proved the prophecy to be true. In order to conceal the shortcomings of the Lazareff expedition, the Russian Government are circulating the story that they never had any intention to do more than punish the Tekkes, and that annexation was no part of their programme. In their zeal to support this pretence some of the Russian papers have volunteered the information that the Russian Commander had no desire to penetrate further than Abiverd. Surely these journals have very little geographical information, for where is Abiverd? An examination of the map will show you that it is the very next station to Merv, on the way from Kizil Arvat. If that point be the object of the Russian Expedition, its ultimate purpose is as obvious as was the Russian occupation of the lines of Tehatdja. General Lazareff's death will not only give heart to the Turcomans, but it will greatly embarrass the Czar to replace him. Lazareff's flank movement against Mukhtar Bash, which practically divided the Asia Minor campaign, showed him to be an able general, and the fact that he was selected to carry out what Lamakine had failed to accomplish was evidence of the confidence that was felt in him by the Czar. The nomination of his successor will be no easy matter. There are plenty of Russian generals, but there are few who have had Central Asian experience, and fewer still who can be trusted to carry out an honest administration. The telegram which announces General Lazareff's death also tells us of the great losses to the column

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the letters.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

LAST WEEK'S ACROSTIC.

I.
No correct solutions have yet been received; and as it is the first of the series, the time allowed will be extended for a day or two.

II.
Grant me thy breath, and Lo! Behold my second!

1.
Though up and down by turns, like all things fleeting,
It does this good, it stops a rogue from cheating.

2.
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."
This truth she found out to her cost—
In one long distant age.

3.
The Romans and Greeks familiarly sat
With this in their hands for the matter of that;
You try so to-day and no liberties take
Lest in hot wrath it cause you in anguish to shake.

4.
Add letter 'H' and this is the position—
An English gentleman's supreme ambition.

5.
The world it has called me at different times
By different names in different climes;
I hail from the South, I move on the water,
Familiar with sport, still more so with slaughter.

6.
If found in others, we can never forgive it—
Be it ourselves, we think we can outlive it—
If traced in faith, we find men least forgiving,
Both curse when dead, and hate their brethren living.

7.
The end of man and beast
And bird; not fishes
(I think that's true at least)
For such my wish is.

YORICK.

GEORGE MARTELL'S BUNDO-BUST.*

BY ARCHIBALD FORBES.

George Martell was an indigo-planter in western Tirhoot, a fine tract of Bengal stretching from the Ganges to the Nepal Terai, and roughly bounded on the west by the Gunduck, on the east by the Kussil. Planter-life in Tirhoot is very pleasant to a man in robust health, who possesses some resources within himself. In many respects it more resembles active rural life at home than does any other life led by Anglo-Indians. The joys of a planter's life have been enthusiastically sung by a planter-poet; and the frank genial hospitality of the planter's bungalow stands out pre-eminent even amidst the universal hospitality of India. The planter's bungalow is open to all-comers. The established formula for the arriving stranger is first to call for a brandy-and-soda, then to order a bath and finally to inquire the name of the occupant, his host. The laws of hospitality are as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Once in the famine-time a stranger in a palki reached a planter's bungalow in an outlying district, and sent in his card. The planter sent him out a drink, but did not bid him enter. The stranger remained in the verandah till sundown, had another drink, and then went on his way. This breach of Tirhoot statute-law became known. There was much excuse for the planter, for the traveller was a missionary and in other respects was a *persona ingrata*. But the credit of planterhood was at stake; and so strong was the force of public opinion that the planter who had been a defaulter in hospitality had to abandon the profession, and quit the district. It was on this occasion laid down, as a guiding illustration, that if Judas Iscariot, when travelling around looking for an eligible tree on which to hang himself, had claimed the hospitality of a planter's bungalow, the dweller therein would have been bound to accord him that hospitality. Not even newspaper correspondents were to be sent empty away.

The indigo-planter is, 'up in the morning early, and away at a swinging canter on his "waler" nag, out into the dahaut to visit the *sikkas* on which his crop is growing. He returns when the

sun is getting high with a famous appetite, for a breakfast which is more than half luncheon. After his siesta, he may look in upon a neighbour—all Tirhoot are neighbours, and within a radius of thirty miles is considered next door. He would ride that distance any day to spend an hour or two in a house brightened by the presence of womanhood. His anxious period is *mahaye* time, when the indigo is in the vats, and the quantity and quality of the yield depend so much on care and skill. But except at *mahaye* time, he is always ready for relaxation, whether it takes the form of a polo-match, a pig-sticking expedition, or a race-meeting at Sonapur, Mozufferpore, or Chumpanan. These race-meetings last for several days on end, there being racing and hunting on alternate days, with a ball every second night. It is worth a journey to India to see Jimmy Macleod cram a cross-grained "waler" over an awkward fence, and squeeze the last ounce out of the brute in the run home on the flat. The Tirhoot ladies are in all respects charming; and it must remain a moot point with the discriminating observer whether they are more delightful in the genial home-circles of which they are the centres and ornaments, or in the more exciting stir and whirl of the ball-room. After every gathering hordes of slain male victims mournfully cumber the ground; and one all conquering fair one, now herself conquered by matrimony and motherhood, wrung ruefully from those her charms had slain, the title of "the destroying angel."

George Martell was an honest sort of a dolt. He stood well with the ryots, and the mark of his factory always brought out keen biddings at Thomas's auction-mart in Mission-row, and was held in respect in the Commission Sale Rooms in Mincing-lane. He was a good shikaree, and could hold his own either at polo or at billiards; but being somewhat shy, and not a little clumsy, he did not frequent race-balls, or throw himself in the way of "destroying angels." He had been over a dozen years in the district, and had not been known to propose once, so that he had come to be set down as something of a misogynist.

Among his chief allies was a neighbouring planter called Mactavish who in some incomprehensible way—he being a gaunt, uncouth, bristly Scot, whose Highland accent was as strong as the whisky with which he had coloured his nose—had contrived to woo and win a bonny baby-faced girl, the ripple of whose laughter, and the dancing sheen of whose auburn curls, filled that Mactavish bungalow with glad bright sunshine. When Mac first brought home this winsome fairy, Martell had sheepishly shunned the residence of his friend, till one fine morning, when he came in from the *dahaut*, he found Minnie Mactavish quite the principal articles of furniture in his sitting-room. Minnie had come to fetch her husband's friend, and in her dainty imperious way would take no denial. So George had his bath, got a fresh horse saddled, nearly chucked Minnie over the other side as he clumsily helped her to mount her pony, and rode away with her a willing, if somewhat downcast, captive. Arriving at the bungalow of Mactavish, honest George was bewildered by the transformation it had undergone. Flowers were where the spirit case used to stand. There was a drawing-room with actually a piano in it; the *World* lay on the table instead of the *Sporting Times*; and the servants were a quite tasteful livery. Mac himself had been trimmed and tivated almost out of recognition. He who had been wont to lounge half the day in his pyjamas was now almost smartly dressed; his beard was cropped, and his bristly poll brushed shed and oiled. If George had a weak spot in him, it was for a simple song well sung. Mrs Mac accompanying herself on the piano, sang to him "The Land o' the Leal" and brewed him a mild peg with her own fair hands. George by bedtime did not know whether he was on his head or his heels.

He lay awake all night thinking over all he had seen. Mactavish now was clearly a better man than ever he had been before. He had told George he was living more cheaply as a married man than ever he had as a bachelor; and in the matter of happiness there was no comparison. George rose early to go home; but early as it was, Mrs Mac was up too, and arrayed in a killing morning *negligé* that fairly made poor George stagger, gave him his *chola hari*, and stroked his horse's nose as he mounted. About half-way home George suddenly shouted, "D—d if I don't do it too!" and brought his hand down on his thigh with a smack that sent his horse buck-jumping.

In effect, George Martell had determined to get married. But where to find a Mrs Martell? Mrs Mactavish had told him she had no sisters, and that her only relative was a maiden aunt, whom George thought must be a little too old to marry, unless in the last resort. If he took the field at the next race-meeting the fellows would chaff the life out of him; and besides, he scarcely felt himself man enough to face a "destroying angel." As he pondered, riding slowly homeward, a thought occurred to him. When he had been at home a dozen years ago, his two girls—sisters had been at school, and their great playmate had been a girl of eleven, by name Laura Davidson. Laura was a pretty child. He had taken occasional notice of her; had once kissed her, after having been severely scolded in the struggle; and had taken her and his sisters to the local theatre. What if Laura Davidson—now some three-and-twenty—were still single! What if she

were pretty and nice? He remembered that the colour of her hair was not unlike Mrs Mac's, and was in ringlets too. And what if she were willing to come out and make lonely George Martell as happy a man as was that lucky old Mac?

It was mail-day, and George, taking time by the forelock, sat down and wrote to his sister what had come into his head. By the return mail he had her reply.—Laura Davidson was single; she was nice; she was pretty; she had fair ringlets; she had a hazy memory of George and the kissing episode, and was willing to come out and marry him, and try to make him happy. But she could not well come alone; could George suggest any method of *chaperonship* on the voyage?

In the district of Chumpanan, which is essentially a part of Tirhoot, lies the quaint little cavalry cantonment of Segowlie. It is the last relic of the old Nepal war, which caused the erection of a chain of cantonments along the frontier, all of which, save Segowlie, are now abandoned. There is just room for one native cavalry regiment at Segowlie; and the soldiers liked the station, because of excellent sport, and the good comradeship of the planters. At Segowlie, at the time I am writing of, there happened to be quartered a certain Major Freeze, whose wife, after a couple of years at home, was about returning to India. George had some acquaintance with the Major, and a far-off profound respect for his wife, who was an admirable and stately lady. It occurred to him to try whether it could not be managed that she should bring out the future Mrs Martell. He saw the Major, who was only too delighted at the prospect of a new lady in the district, and the affair was soon arranged. Mrs Freeze wrote that she and Miss Davidson were leaving by such-and-such a mail; and knowing that Martell was rather lumpy when a lady was in the case, thoughtfully suggested that he should go down to Bombay and meet them; so as to get over the initial awkwardness by making himself useful, and gaining his intended's respect by swearing at the coolies.

All went well. But George Martell was not quite his own master; he was only part of a concern, and was bound to do his best for his partners. It happened, just about the time the P. and O. steamer was due at Bombay, that the most ticklish period of the indigo planter's year was upon Martell. The juice had begun to flow from the vats. He had no assistant, and he did not dare to leave the work, so he telegraphed to Bombay to explain this to Mrs Freeze, and added that he would meet her and her companion at Bankipore, where their long railway journey would end. Miss Davidson did not understand much about the critical crisis of indigo production, and she had a spice of romance in her composition; so that poor Martell did not rise in her estimation by his default at Bombay. When the ladies reached Bankipore there was still no Martell, but only a chuprasse with a note to say that the juice was still running, and he could not leave the factory, but would be waiting for them at Segowlie. At this even Mrs Freeze almost lost her temper.

They have a State Railway now in Tirhoot, but at the time I am writing of there was only one *pukka* road in all the district. The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palkis, as they are more familiarly called. It is a long journey from Bankipore to Segowlie, and three nights were spent in travelling. Bluff old Minden Wilson stood on the bank above the ghats to welcome Mrs Freeze across the Ganges. One day was spent at young Spudd's factory, the second at the residence of a general planter rejoicing in the quaint name of Hongkong Scribbens; on the third morning they reached Segowlie. But still no Martell; only a *chit* to say that plaguey juice was still running, but he hoped to be able to drive over to dinner. Miss Davidson went to bed in a huff, and Major Freeze was temporarily inclined to think that her home trip had impaired his good lady's amiability of character.

Martell did turn up at dinner-time. But he was hardly a man at any time to create much of an impression, and on this occasion he appeared to exceptional disadvantage. He was stammering nervous; and there were some evidences that he had been ineffectually striving to mitigate his nervousness by the consumption of his namesake. He had on a new dress-coat, which had not the remotest pretensions to fit him, and the bear's grease he had freely used gave unpleasant token of rancidity. The dinner was an unsatisfactory performance. Miss Davidson was extremely *distracted* and Martell became more and more nervous as the meal progressed, and was manifestly relieved when the ladies retired. Soon after they had done so, the Major was sent for from the drawing-room. He found Miss Davidson sobbing on his wife's bosom. He asked what was the matter. The girl, with many sobbing interruptions, gasped out:

"He's the wrong man! O heavens, I never saw him before! The man I remember who gave me sweets when I was a child had black hair; he has red! O, what shall I do? O please send that man away, and let me go home!"

And then Miss Davidson went off into hysterics. Here was a pretty state of matters! The Major and his wife could not see their way clear at all. Consultation followed consultation, with visits on the Major's part to poor Martell in the dining-room sandwiched between them. It was almost morning before affairs arranged themselves after a fashion.

The new basis agreed upon was that the previously existing arrangement should be regarded as dead, and that a courtship between Martell and Miss Davidson should be commenced *de novo*—he to do his best to recommend himself to the lady's affections, she to learn to love him if she could, red hair and all. And so George went home, and the Segowlie household went to bed.

Poor George at the best had a very poor idea of courting acceptably; and surely no man was more heavily handicapped in the enterprise prescribed him. He had to court to order, and to combat, besides, both the bad impression made at starting and the misfortune of his red hair. The poor fellow did his best. He used to come and sit in Mrs Freeze's drawing-room hours on end, glowering at Miss Davidson in a silence broken by spasmodic efforts at forced talk. He brought the girl presents, gave her a horse, and begged of her to ride with him. But the great stupid fellow had not thought of a habit, and the girl felt a delicacy in telling him that she had not one. So the horse ate his head off in idleness, and George's heart went further and further down in the direction of his boots. He had so bothered Mrs Freeze that she had washed her hands of him, and had bidden him worry it out on his own line.

In less than a month the crisis came. Miss Davidson could not bring herself to think of poor George as affording the makings of a husband. She told Mrs Freeze so, and begged for kindness's sake, that the Major would break this her determination to Mr Martell, and desire him to give the thing up as hopeless. The Major thought the best course to pursue was to write to George to this effect. Next morning in the small hours, the poor fellow turned up in the Segowlie verandah in a terribly bad way. He would not accept his fate at second hand in this fashion; he must see Miss Davidson, and try to move her to be kind to him. In the end there was an interview between them, from which George emerged quiet, but very pale. His notable matrimonial bundobust had proved the dearest of failures; and the poor fellow's lip trembled as he thought of Mactavish's happy home and his own forlorn bungalow.

But although he had red hair, and did not know in the least what to do with his feet, George Martell was a gentleman. The lady continuing anxious to go home, he insisted on his right to pay her return passage as he had done her passage outward, urging rather ruefully that, he having taken a shot at happiness, and having missed fire, he must be the sole sufferer. It is a little surprising that this uncouth chivalry did not melt the lady; but she was obstinate, although she let him have his way about the passage money. So, in the company of an officer's wife going home, Miss Davidson quitted Segowlie, and journeyed to Bombay. Poor old George, with a very sore heart, was bent on seeing the last of her before settling down again to the old dull bachelor life. He dodged down to Bombay in the same train, travelling second class that he might not annoy the girl by a chance meeting; and stood with a sad face leaning on the rail of the Apollo Bundar, as he watched the ship containing his misadvised venture steam out of Bombay harbour on its voyage to England.

The same night he set out on his return to the plantation. At near midnight the mail train from Bombay reaches Egatpore, at the head of the famous Bhore ghat. Some refreshment is ordinarily procurable there, but it is not much of a place. George Martell had had a drink, and was sauntering moodily up and down the platform, waiting for the bell to ring. As he passed the second-class compartment reserved for ladies, he heard a low tremulous voice exclaim: "Oh, if I could only make them understand that I'd give the world for a cup of tea!" George, if uncouth, was a practical man. His prompt voice rang out: "*Qui hys, ek pyala choh lao?*" Promptly came the refreshment-room khitmutgar, hurrying with the tea; and George, taking off his hat, begged to know whether he could be of any further service.

It was a very pleasant face that looked out on him in the moonlight, and there was more than mere conventionality in the accents in which the pleasant voice acknowledged his opportune courtesy. Inasmuch as George and the lady drifted into conversation. She was very lonely, poor thing; a friendless girl coming out to be governess in the family of a *burra Sahib* at Chupra. Now Chupra is only across the Gunduck from Tirhoot, so George told this new acquaintance, they were both going to nearly the same place, and professed his cordial willingness to assist her on the journey. He did so, escorting her right into Chupra before he set his face homeward; and he thenceforth got into a habit of visiting Chupra very frequently. Need I prolong the story? I happened to be in Bankipore when the Prince of Wales visited that focus of fame-wallahs. It fell to my pleasant lot to take Mrs Martell in to dinner at the Commissioner's hospitable table. Mrs Mactavish was sitting opposite, and I went back to my bedroom tent in the compound without having made up my mind whether she or Mrs Martell was the prettier and the nicer. So you see George Martell did not make quite so bad a bundobust after all.—*Time*.

An outlier, who was asked if a deceased friend of his, who had been a *chibran*, was kind to his horses, answered: "Kind? Was Billy kind to his 'osses? V, bless you, the doctors say he died of hominification of the 'eri'!"

Of this talented writer, whose early death was so greatly lamented, the *Saturday Review* writes:—"It is not too much to say that in her passed away the only writer of Indian birth, who has yet shown any prospect of enriching English literature. The writings of other Hindus in our language have been creditable, and even clever, experiments; Toru Dutt alone seems to have possessed the combination of original genius and absolute knowledge which would have enabled her to succeed."

Every reader will regret that Toru Dutt's ambition led her to imagine life in Europe instead of describing what lay around her. A novel of Hindu manners by a Hindu of such genius and insight would have been, not a mere curiosity, as Mr. d'Arvers must always remain, but an invaluable addition to our knowledge of the East. There is every reason to believe that in intellectual power Toru Dutt was one of the most remarkable women that have lived. Had George Sand or George Eliot died at the age of twenty-one, they would certainly not have left behind them any proof either of application or of originality superior to those bequeathed to us by Toru Dutt; and we discover little of merely ephemeral precocity in the attainments of this singular girl. Mr Carlyle's definition of genius as the ability to take infinite pains is exemplified in what we know of Toru Dutt's untiring energy and literary pertinacity.

EASY LESSON IN ETIQUETTE.

We have been profoundly interested in a work that has just been sent us, the author whereof, Professor K. B. Fanning, aims to give to the world easy lessons in etiquette for gentlemen. It is useful work. Among other things the professor says:—

"When calling on a new lady acquaintance, the hat should be taken to the parlour and held in the hand."

This is one of the best instructions in the book. When you don't know all about the young lady and her family, young man, freeze to your hat all the time. We once knew a young lady who kept her father and four brothers in nice, new, stylish hats all the time, by simply instructing the servant to just skin-the-hat-rack every time a young man with a giddy hat was fresh enough to leave his hat in the hall. We'll bet \$1 Professor Fanning has been there himself. And then, besides, a "plug" hat is such a comfortable thing to hold in one's hand. When you can't think of anything to say, stroke the hat the wrong way, and then exert your energies during the rest of the visit to getting it smooth again.

"A gentleman," says the professor, with becoming severity, "never dances with his overcoat on."

And we may add that he hardly ever dances with his overcoat on, and the instances in the best society in which a gentleman has danced through the entire set with his ulster drawn close over his head, his trousers stuffed in the legs of his india-rubber boots, and an umbrella held over his head are rare indeed. Society cannot feel too grateful to the professor for mentioning this little matter of etiquette.

"A gentleman," continues the professor "always wears gloves."

This is solemn, sober, earnest, inspired truth. When you meet a person anywhere, in the street, in the cellar, at the lunch stand, in swimming, in bed, and you see he wears no gloves, shun that person. He is no gentleman; Professor Fanning says so, and Professor Fanning knows. Why, a real gentleman wears gloves when he washes his hands and trims his nails.

"Always," insists the professor, "offer your hand to a lady with the back of the hand down."

If you don't believe this, try offering the hand to a lady with the back of it up. The lady will immediately kick the stuffing out of you.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

Writing on the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Show at Kilburn, the *South London Journal* says:—

It is another proof of the laudable desire of the Royal Family to promote and encourage associated and private enterprise that they should, doubtless, at much inconvenience, have personally inspected the "Show" at Kilburn. However, in their case, virtue was rewarded, for they must have seen much that well repaid them for any trouble they may have taken. It cannot be denied that the "Show" at Kilburn (weather excepted) was the best, as it was undoubtedly, looking to the extent of ground covered, the largest ever held. Many acres of land were occupied by the tents and stands of exhibitors; and, notwithstanding every drawback the numerous visitors must have felt that they witnessed a sight not to be seen twice in a life. We could not, of course, in a limited space, mention everything that merited observation; but we may specially allude to the remarkable display made by Messrs J. and H. Gwynne, the great hydraulic engineers, of Hammermith and London. Our attention was attracted to their "stand" by the concourse of spectators who surrounded it; and we are not sorry that we were induced to particularly examine the various pieces of machinery exhibited. We found some of their well-known engines at work, discharging water into a huge wooden basin temporarily erected to receive the aqueous tribute, yielded in such volume as can only be adequately conceived after ocular inspection. The engines moved with surprising velocity, yet with still more surprising smoothness. One of these, to which the name of "Invincible" has been given, deserves particular notice. There were several sizes of this machine on the ground; which, though of comparatively recent invention, has already achieved a cosmopolitan reputation. The "Invincible," we may state, is a centrifugal pump, furnished with every modern improvement, and is confessedly the best in the market. It is, however, especially valuable for use in countries where fuel is expensive or skilled labour difficult to obtain. Its mode of raising water is very simple and efficient, it is easily transported, and can be erected without the assistance of experts—a matter of great importance. In addition, it is very durable, not liable to get out of order; and in point of economy, utility, and power the "Invincible" is also unparalleled.

Tar home papers put some faith in a report that a large increase of the Russian navy is contemplated. Admiral Lesovsky, the Minister of Marine, it was said, was just going to sign a contract with the agents of certain American shipping firms for the construction of a number of cruisers, at an estimated cost of 25,000,000 roubles in gold. The designs for the vessels, according to the account given, have been already prepared by the committee of construction at the Russian Admiralty, and represent an improved style of ocean cruiser, service shaped.

—Modest maidens everywhere
While on the city's street,
Would rather get their dresses
Than show their pretty feet.
—*Down upon the sea shore*
(Your pardon we do beg)
Don't like their bathing costumes
If I don't show a yard of leg.

Dead Letters.

Anthony, T. T., Swatow.
Bagley, Miss, 10, Upper Tollymore Park, Holloway, London.
Bingholsky, Alexandra, 54, Christie Street, New York.
Boyle, E. R., Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong.
Brachold, Captain, Siamese bark *Gloria*.
Burge, Joseph, 9, Regent's Terrace, Bristol.
Captain of the *N. M. Gibson*.
Cochrane, Mrs. B. E., Eastport, Maine, U.S.A.
Donnelly, Ellen, 47, Lyons St., Bootle, near Liverpool.
Duncan, Francis P., Fort West, Rio Gila, New Mexico.
Eccleston, Mrs. Sheffield House, Burlington Place, London.
Grieter, Walter, care of Post Office, Hongkong.
Harbour, Mrs. R., 2, Easter Place, Bridge Street, Kent.
Hoffmann, Miss A. M., 411, West 40 Street, New York.
Hurley, Patrick, 3, Court Street, Boston, Mass.
Jackson, C., Falka, New South Wales.
Johansson, Sofia, 8, Drottning-gatan, Stockholm.
Karoomes, Solomon, Bombay, (Kagiered).
Khoo, Lee Chong, care of Koo Swoe Lee, Hongkong.
Kunden, Capt. Siamese bark *Canton*.
Knappler, E., Municipalite Franquise, Shanghai.
Langford, W., Barque *Star of the South*, Singapore.
Lapham, Captain E., Barque *Benjamin Aymer*, Samarang.
Ledgard, H. E., Dentists, Americans, Manila.
Liebel, B., Frankfurt on the Main, Germany.
Lumley, J., Cosmopolitan Dock, Hongkong.
Lyons, Miss E., 5, Maine Street, Dover, New Hampshire.
Mackay, Mrs. 19, Rue de Berri, Paris.
Mannheimer, Max, care of Mr Lippmann, Newcastle on Tyne.
Milne, Captain, British bark *Aurora*.
Mortou, Robert, 58, Bostock Street, Liverpool.
Phipps, Captain R.N., Hotel du Square, Cannes.
Place, Captain G. O., barque *Charlotte Andrews*, Melbourne.
Polley, Miss E., 162, Ebury Street, Pimlico, London.
Prescott, Franklin, Vallico, Cal., U.S.A.
Ramires, Mrs. 63, Upper Back Field Street, London.
Rarlot, Mr., Elson Street, Sabath, Prussia.
Reboul, Miss A., Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W.
Rosenthal, Dr. 41, Sooley Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
Santor, Marcelino, Hongkong.
Silva, Jose Francisco da, Hongkong.
Smith, Adelo O., South Dierfield, Mass. U.S.A.
Strickers, T. D., Deutsche Schiff D. Rickmers, Rangoon.
Taylor, Mrs. 38, Argyle Street, Sydney.
Vandervord, Mrs. Jane, 274, Crown St., Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W.
Willis, Mrs. C. J. M., Post Office, Charing Cross, London.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.—(S) Posted at Shanghai. General Post Office, 20th Oct., 1879.

COMMERCIAL.

MESSRS HEINEMANN & Co.'s Freight Circular for the Mail of Saturday, October 25th, says:—

During the past fortnight demand has been active for tonnage to load homewards, but transactions have been much restricted by the scarcity of vessels, the coasting trade continues dull.

Homewards, freights are very firm, a fair number of settlements have taken place both from the Philippines and China ports, and more tonnage is required.

Coastwise, there is very little offering either for steamers or sailing vessels, and rates are almost nominal.

The German bark *Johann Smith*, 433 tons, and the British bark *Harrington*, 572 tons, proceed to Bangkok, the German bark *Joseph Haydn*, 502 tons, to Saigon, all under orders from home. The German bark *Beethoven*, 340 tons, loads in Whampoa to a port on the Continent on owners' account. The German bark *Centaur*, 468 tons, left for Saigon, 1,185 tons, left for San Francisco under orders from home.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 13 vessels, registering 8,785 tons, steamers not included.

The following are the settlements:—

British steamer *Sofida*, 1423, Shanghai, Amoy, and Hongkong to New York, private.

British bark *Davina*, 425, Whampoa to London, private.

British bark *Mangerton*, 330, Whampoa to Hamburg, private.

German brig *Alida*, 350, to Hamburg, private.

German bark *Taslee*, 256, to London, or a Port on the Continent, private.

American ship *Emerald Isle*, 1095, to New York, private.

German bark *Gustav*, 656, Hilo to New York, private.

British bark *Hopewell*, 578, Cebu to London or Liverpool, private.

British brig *Victory*, 255, Bangkok to Hongkong, private.

French bark *Ernest*, 398, to Halphong, Quinhon, and from Bangkok to Channel for order to one Port United Kingdom or Continent between Havre and Hamburg, private.

British bark *Lizze*, 234, to Singapore, \$500 in full.

British str. *Craiglands*, 709, to Saigon and back, 22 cents per picul, 14 day days.

British steamer *Oranglands*, 709, Saigon to Hongkong, (recharter) 18 cents per picul.

British steamer *Athol*, 873, Bangkok to Hongkong, (inside the Bar), 29 cents per picul; (outside the Bar), 24 cents per picul.

British steamer *Cyprienese*, 1296, Saigon to Shanghai, \$4 per ton Coal, 10 day days.

—Modest maidens everywhere
While on the city's street,
Would rather get their dresses
Than show their pretty feet.
—*Down upon the sea shore*
(Your pardon we do beg)
Don't like their bathing costumes
If I don't show a yard of leg.

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Newspapers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted in the folds. Printed matter, if not folded, must be enclosed, if the sole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or as Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as are written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet must be to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 16 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, Mexico, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Guiana, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Cuba, Labuan, with all Danish, Dutch, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Spainwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala, &c., Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Via San Francisco or Marcelline Brindisi
Letters, 12 30 34
Cards, 8 8 8
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8
Commercial Papers, 6 6 8

Colivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Cards, 4 4 6
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Commercial Papers, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Cards, None None None
Registration, 4* 4 8
Newspapers, 4* 4 8
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

V. India (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 30 34
Cards, 4 4 6
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

British India (Union):—

Letters, 8 8 8
Cards, 8 8 8
Registration, 8 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, in either direction, or between any two of the following places (through the British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, Manila, Fuzhou, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Letters, 8 8 8
Cards, 8 8 8
Registration, 8 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Letters, 8 8 8
Cards, 8 8 8
Registration, 8 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Any publication fulfilling the conditions after named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly of great part of political or other news, articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertisement.

2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 81 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets not exceeding 16 inches in length, and 8 inches in width, and not more than 1/2 inch in thickness.

3. The publication must be sent to the Post Office in a packet, and must be accompanied by a statement of the conditions on which it is published.

4. The publication must be sent to the Post Office in a packet, and must be accompanied by a statement of the conditions on which it is published.

5. The publication must be sent to the Post Office in a packet, and must be accompanied by a statement of the conditions on which it is published.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed; provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such:—Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ores, samples of glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addressees in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Rakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatwain, or Carpenter.

By British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

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Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore

